

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

# INFORMATION REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

3. [redacted] a few of the once prominent medical men of Rumania, [redacted] doesn't exceed that of most US physicians or scientists who have a good background in medical history.

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- 25X1 Dr Victor Babes was a prominent bacteriologist. As a young man he had  
 25X1 been an assistant at the Institute of General Pathology of the university  
 in Budapest, and [redacted] he had also done work  
 at the Institut Pasteur in Paris. He is dead. [redacted] his name actually  
 doesn't mean very much beyond the fact that the so-called metachromatic  
 granules of the diphtheria bacterium were referred to as granules of  
 Ernst-Babes in our textbooks. Dr CH Parhon was a pioneer in endocrinology.  
 In 1909 he, simultaneously with other groups of workers in Germany, pointed  
 out that the parathyroid has a profound effect on calcium metabolism, and  
 that the signs and symptoms of parathyroid deficiency are due to low serum  
 25X1 calcium levels rather than to a failure of detoxification of guanidine-  
 derivatives, as had been believed before. [redacted] he worked in Bucharest  
 25X1 and [redacted] Dr Marinesco /fnu/ was a generally acclaimed  
 authority in the field of neurology. [redacted]
- [redacted] Dr Popa /fnu/ was  
 25X1 professor of anatomy at Jassy. In the early 1930's, while working with  
 Fielding in London, he described the vessels which link the pituitary  
 25X1 gland to the brain, and which have become very important in contemporary  
 thinking about neuro-endocrine integration, being the only connection be-  
 tween the nervous system and the anterior pituitary, the master gland of  
 the endocrines. Alas, he was mistaken in describing the blood flow in  
 these vessels as being directed towards the brain rather than away from  
 it [redacted] that the latter is the case. These four men, or at least  
 some of their accomplishments, have gained international acceptance. They  
 are all either dead or at least have reached retirement age.
4. [redacted] there was no international authority among the men who  
 25X1 were on the medical faculty of Cluj prior to 1940. The most revered per-  
 sonality seems to have been the internist, Dr Emil Hatieganu, who must now  
 25X1 be at least 70. Dr Titu Vasiliu was professor of pathology, and either he  
 or the professor of anatomy was also director of the opera. Hatieganu also  
 had a brother, Julius, who was a well-liked internist.
5. The entire Romanian faculty of Cluj surrendered the premises to the  
 Hungarians in 1940 and was moved to new temporary headquarters in Nagyszeben,  
 whence they returned in 1945. At that time only two of the Hungarian pro-  
 fessors, Drs Imre Haynal and Dezso Miskolczy, were present in Cluj, the super-  
 patriotic remainder of the faculty having fled with the Germans. Owing to  
 their efforts the medical school of the Hungarian university was saved, but  
 had to be moved to Targu-Mures, where it still ekes out a precarious exist-  
 ence, greatly hampered by lack of many elementary facilities for teaching,  
 research and patient care.
6. Dr Miskolczy, who was professor of psychiatry at Szeged prior to 1940,  
 holds the same chair at Targu-Mures. He was primarily a neuro-pathologist,  
 one of the many disciples of the late Professor Karl Schaffer in Budapest,  
 but then switched to clinical psychiatry. [redacted]  
 [redacted] in 1947, he was playing his favorite instru-  
 25X1 ment, the guitar. As a younger man he had spent some time in Madrid with  
 the great S Ramon y Cajal, whose books he translated into German.
7. Several other persons who taught at Cluj [redacted] returned  
 to Targu-Mures or were promoted to professorship. [redacted] excellent pathologist,  
 Dr Laszlo Haranghy, who had been pathologist-in-chief at Baja, Hungary, prior  
 to being appointed to the chair in Cluj, was at Targu-Mures in 1950. He  
 may have gone to Hungary later, since he became persona grata with the  
 Communists, owing to a nauseating display of subservience. He had done some  
 25X1 work on muscle poisons while in Helgoland, Germany, and [redacted] wrote a  
 25X1 monograph about Hodgkin's disease. He was a prisoner of war on the Island  
 of Malta during World War I. [redacted] Dr Julius Putnoky, originally a  
 pathologist and then professor of general pathology (ie, bacteriology, etc  
 and pathological physiology) at Cluj, is also at Targu-Mures. [redacted]

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what his research interest is. Drs George Ludany (physiologist, known for his contributions to the problems of gastro-intestinal hormones), and Stephen Krompecher (histologist, bone development studies) are other professors who returned to Targu-Mures and taught there for a while, but then moved to Hungary (Budapest and Debrecen, respectively), as did the clinicians, Dr Stephen Lang (internal medicine) and Dr Dezső Klinkó (surgery). Dr Arpad Gyergay, a professor of otolaryngology, was one of the few local people who were awarded professorships at Cluj in 1940. He was less known for his scientific or clinical prowess than for his stupendous and legendary niggardliness, and after the German debacle swiftly "faded away". His son, Ferenc, is a pathologist at Targu-Mures and I saw a paper by him in a Swiss journal in 1950 or 1951.

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8. Here follows a list of the other people [redacted] at Targu-Mures, or who at least were there [redacted] (in 1950 or 1951): Dr Tibor Andrásofszky, youthful, talented and politically thoroughly indoctrinated neurosurgeon; Dr Paul Dóczy, professor of internal medicine, formerly one of Haynal's boys at Budapest and Cluj; Dr Joseph Szentpétery, anatomist, a former classmate of mine, and an unpredictable, crazy individualist; Dr Csaba Hadnagy, immunologist; Dr Gregory Fuguljan, ophthalmologist (also a classmate); Dr Francis Veress, dermatologist [redacted] first assistant at Cluj), son of a deceased professor of dermatology in Hungarian days prior to World War I; Dr Vincent Vitéz, laryngologist, formerly physiologist at Pecs. [redacted] these people are able to do any worthwhile research, since they have to travel to Cluj for all library work, and the Rumanian government, though openly less hostile towards minorities than those of yesteryear, still secretly tries to sabotage all efforts on behalf of the Hungarians.

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